THE SOUTH CARCLINA SOLDIERS. & THEIR DRILL AND DISCIPLINE.

New-England on the Crisis. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CHANCES OF A COMPROMISE. Box Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861. It is a common observation, spread everywhere and heard everywhere, that we are going to have a compromise. But who is to make it, or what It is to be, is involved in mystery. It is as rague as the broken echoes of the invasion of hie city, of which we hear so much. Many Republicans fear there will be a compromise, and many of the Border-State people hope there will be one. And the reports that are so often heard that one is about to be born, are the offspring, I imagine, to a great extent, of those hopes and fears,

But the difficulties of reaching an accommodation do not seem to lessen with the lapse of time. If anything, I should say that discussion and de-Rheration only the more clearly reveal the points difference between the contending parties. It would seem that every suggestion and every combination possible for a compromise had at one time and another, and by one person and another, since Congress met, been fully considered and presented. Yet none thus far meets with general favor

There are three prepositions already born of the conflict, which have very distinct proportions, and each of which has numerous advocates:

I. There is Mr. Adams's proposition. This proposes to furnish a constitutional guaranty that the Federal Government will never hereafter interfere with Slavery in the States, and to pass a legislative act allowing all our territory south of 360 30' to come in as a State, with or without Slavery, as the Territory may choose.

II. What is known as the Border-State propo ation. This is to prohibit Slavery north of 30 30': and, below that line, to stipulate that neither Congress nor the Territorial authorities shall ever introduce or exclude Slavery, but leave it to fight He own way, under the protection of the Federal Dourts; or, on the other hand, to be discouraged by the Executive Government, or encouraged, just according to the proclivities of the Executive for the time being. This plan also favors incidental points in aid of Slavery.

III. The main proposition of the slaveholders. supported by Mr. Crittenden, and which covers tery south of 36° 30', and all that may be herelimiter sequired. Also, to allow the transit of Mares through the Free States, and to distinctly recognize them as property by the Constitution. Of these three propositions, the slaveholders reject the first two as wholly insufficient. Toombs and Davis, before they left, declared themselves willing to accept the third, or Mr. Crittenden's, but they would take no less. This was just what the National Democratic Convention split upon. The Southern wing demanded the proof Slavery in the Territories, from their Douglas confederates, who refused to grant it. It is what Virginia claimed then, and what she claims late the Constitution.

I think the main difficulty in the way of a concession measure consists in the arbitrary claim for constitutional guaranties set up by the slaveholders, and I do not see how it is to be overcome. In the first place, those guaranties cannot be afforded except by a vote of two-thirds of Congress, and in the next, by the ratification of three-fourths of the States. So far as this point is concerned, I do not see, therefore, but we must set it down as wholly out of the ques-

The question, then, remains, will the border Blave States rein up their Secession gaffep without those guaranties? I answer, Perhaps so. If they could have legislative act on conceding the claim of the Breckinridge platform, now known as the Crittenden resolutions, I think they would. They might even be content with something less, say to the extent of abridging the proposition so as only to make it refer to existing territory.

But-and here comes the main difficulty in regard to any compromise-suppose the Border States to be content with the whole or even a part of the Crittenden resolutions, put into marely legislative form there would still exist this great difficulty, viz: The Galf States will mot accede to any such arrangement. Then would come the question, What will you do with them? The answer is plain. Their ports must be shut, and they must be made to obey the laws. But all these Border States have already passed resolutions in their Legislatures against this very thing, only using a different phraseology. The moment, therefore, the Border Slave States should be called on to sustain the Federal Goverament in the execution of the laws in the Se-States, their instant reply would be: . O, you cannot coerce a State ! You must not coerce a State. If you attempt it, we shall - leave you and go with the oppressed members of the Union. In a word, we shall secede !"

We are thus brought at once to the practical hellowness of every arrangement that would not be satisfactory to the Gulf States; and such an greent impracticable.

Still, some experiment is quite possible. It any should be hit upon that would divide the Stave States and set them to quarreling smong themselves, why, to that extent the plan might do some good. Meantime, the wretched ility of Mr. Buchanan's course hourly tends to the demoralization of the North. His course rapidly driving the country upon the issue of war, by practically teaching that a defeat a spolitical contest is a sufficient reason for taking up arms. This is the lesson daily incul-cated by his refusal to take one single step to about the action of the Revolutionists, who are

TABLETS HOUSEST CARS

maintaining open rebellion to the Federal Government on this ground.

UNION SAVERS, Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861. Pennsylvania Avenue, for the time being, looks like New-York. One meets here some wellknown promenaders of Broadway, some who made themselves foremost and ridiculous during the visit of the Prince of Wales, others, again, who en every occasion appear before the public, barking Rabbis, rendy to eat their own words. I hear that all this respectability comes here as bearer of a colossal petition, signed in New-York, a petition intended to back the Border State resolutions, or, rather after various circomlocutions to make the friends of morality and liberty eat a little dirt for the sake of Slavery. These self-appointed Union-savers are men of standing, property, respectability; are well dressed, white cravated, well brushed, liberal with money, lavish patrons of the backmen. Thus they make a certain impression, not so much on Congress as on the loose population of the capital. But their lamentations have rather a demoralizing effect; it makes the population waver to see the respectability of the North ready to give into the conspirators. Beside these, one meets others from among Northern intellectual men as apostles of King Cotton. Those casuists pry into the dark places of history, brush up old, forgotton, isolated incidents, and bring them forward supported by meaningless, but apparently apt and startling quotations. Such apostles would sacrifice all they have of liberty and highmindedness, not for a smile merely, but for a soft kick from the slaveholders. How far all these persons influence the bulk of the Republicans in Congress it is difficult as yet to ascertain. But it is to be hoped that the body of the Republican population in the interior of the States, with their sound

tions need to be comfort and strengthened. The Northern Senators receive from their friends from all parts of the country the most vigorous and cheering manifestations. The great majority of the people are sound; the masses are moved by broad moral ideas and convictions and not by small expediencies and subterfuges. Patching up is not to the taste of a sound body. The Northern apostles attempt to uphold the kingdom of cotton, but it is as much too late in this nineteenth century to raise the altars of Slavery, to upheld as idels the whip, the shackle and the cotton bag, as it would be to try to resuscitate the altars of Jupiter, Baal, or Astaroth. The apostles of light under the Christian dispensation appeal to the moral feelings of man; heathenism is disappearing and such will be the ultimate fale of Slavery and its abettors.

and vigorous morality, will fortify the convictions

of their Congressional servants, if their convic-

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANXIETY TO ATTACK SUMTER.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29, 1861. Nothing can be finer than this Southern midwinter morning. The sun is warm and the atmosphere delightfully clear and bracing. There is scarcely any need of overcoats, and one involuntarily seeks the open air. This, after a week of the worst of foul weather, becomes a grateful change, which every body enjoys, and probably none so much as the soldiers on duty.

This morning the report of there being a large war steamer hovering off the harbor is repeated, though I do not understand that there is any additional testimony on the subject. Many are disposed to give it credence, and the report creates a certain degree of interest, taken in connection with the more stirring intelligence (which may need confirmation), that reculorcements have been dispatched for Fort Sumter. The ultrassew. Only then, the Slave States insisted that the armed mob-are disposed to give full credit should be incorporated into the party plat- to the report. They have no faith in the peace-Sorm, while new they insist upon having it go ful professions of the Government, and insist, as does The Mercury this morning, that such an act is just what ought to be expected from Mr. Buchanan and his present advisers. This distrust is growing, and I should not be surprised to see it centrol the action of the authorities. They who are for doing nothing but to preserve the present status of affairs till the 4th of March are unable to give a good reason for doing so, except to please Mr. Buchanan. The objectors insist that postponement will complicate the difficulties that now surround the question of the possession of Fort Sumter. They say that Mr. Lincoln will be far less likely to surrender the fort than Mr. Buchanan; that if it is to be fought for no time is so favorable as the present. They insist that Gov. Pickens shall show some reason for delay, and state some argument to show that the fort will not have to be fought for, if possessed at all, and if fought for, why the present is not the best time for doing it. This mode of reasoning about the question is getting into the minds of all sorts of people, and The Mercury does not scruple to make the most of the advantage which, as the organ of the ultras, it has over Gov. Pickens and those who sustain his policy. Under such circumstances, the intelligence of last evening, to the effect that reenforcements had already been dispatched, while it lacks confirmation, has the effect to render the attack, which, in the estimation of the community, had been postponed, entirely probable at an early day. It is quite certain that, were the fact to become known beyond dispute that reënforcements actually were on their way, the Fort would be at once besieged, and a general engagement would ensue. I am able to state that in Fort Sumter they do not regard an early attack at all improbable. For motives of humanity and patriotism, the gallant Anderson is doing his utmost to avert the civil war which such an event would

> inaugurate. I see that a letter by Capt. Doubleday from Fort Sumter the 19th seems to say that the fort is not in receipt of supplies from Charleston market, as the commanding officer formerly purchased them. When that letter was written such may have been the fact; but I have the assurance from a trustworthy Charlestonian that now and for some time past the privilege of marketing in this city is freely accorded to the garrison, and that they do avail themselves of it.

The Legislature dispersed last night. Among the last acts was one rejecting the proposition of Virginia to send Commissioners to Washington. The opportunity was improved to hit the Old Dominion under the fifth rib, by reminding her that a year ago South Carolina sent her a Commissioner for purposes similar to the object she now avows, but that Virginia would not receive him. In the same spirit, South Carolina now declines the courtesy, and asserts that she will enter into

cept for a permanent breaking up of the Union, and a division of the public property.

Just previous to the adjournment, the following military appointments were confirmed:

y appointments were contributed.

R. G. Maddinovant, Brig disc. General.

R. S. RIPTEY, Lieutenant-Colenci.

W. D. Dasaussure, Major of Cavely.

N. G. EVANS, sen., Captain of Cavely.

E. B. WEITER, Captain.

J. H. TRAPIER, Captain.

G. W. EARLE, Virst Lieutenant.

G. W. EARLE, Virst Lieutenant.

J. W. GREGORIE First Lieutenant.

J. W. GREGORIE First Lieutenant.

A gentleman who has been on night-guard duty in the harbor disputes utterly the reports about the mysterious boats, firing into one, and the like. He says nothing of the kind has taker place. A sentinel at Morris Island may have fired on something that he supposed was a boat, but it probably was a ballucination, having its origin in bad liquor.

A LOOK AT THE SOLDIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29, 1861. The keeping in the field of an army from three to four thousand men, with many more uniformed companies drilling constantly, and liable to be called upon any moment-the concentration into, and the holding of nearly everything else subservient to the warlike idea, give to this city a highly military appearance. You cannot go into the street without seeing some of the many appointments of war. You cannot turn the corner without meeting soldiers. You may at almost any hour of the day see a military company marching through the streets, going to or returning from duty at the forts in the harbor or at the batteries. Nearly every afternoon there is a dragoon drill on the Citadel green where heavy guns and the Cadets are objects of interest sufficient to attract the attention of crowds of idle lookers-on, who seem never to weary in contemplating the huge engines of war.

I should despuir of a description of the many styles of soldiers. No two companies are alike, either in their uniforms or drill. As a whole they unquestionably combine material for a fine army. It is evident, however, that they lack high discipline, though this is in a good measure supplied by the dash and daring of which they all so much boast, and are unquestionably fully capable of proving, should opportunity offer. I cannot help thinking, however, that on the field, or in any serious engagement, the superiority o the severe discipline and trustworthiness of the regular army over this volunteer system would sufficiently prove itself. Now you may see a 'crack corps," with neat uniform, marchng well, but much in the style of the drillroom. They represent Carolina's best blood, the respectability and wealth of the first families. Their muster roll gives us to understand that the old Huguenot families are not yet extinct. They go gayly to the wars, soft hands are kissed at the parting, and a thousand and one little comforts remind them of home while around the came fires. Now again, you may see a company composed of quite another sort of men with sturdy forms, and less aristocratic uniform and appointments. They are mostly firemen. They march out elegantly, but firmly, and have a sort of air which everywhere in our country is inseparable from the zealous fireman. They at once remind you of the "machine." They are jolly-many of them a little "sprung"-and have so many leave-takings with the "boys" that they start off with but little of the martial air. Of course, they have the resounding music from full bands" of largest number of instruments. Their old habits as firemen will not suffer them to march to the mere "ear-piercing fife" and kettle.drum: for firemen everywhere and always will have the loudest sounding if not the best music. I doubt not they would prove ugly customers in a close fight. Here we have a German company-stolid, stiff and machine-like. The men are of all hights and sizes. They try to march well, and step long. I think they would not be unwilling to fight hard, but evidently they have but little notion of what it's likely to be aboutapart from the single military idea.

Here, again, is a company from the country. Their ranks are more than full. Indeed, they could not receive all that offered, and so another of the same sort will follow-perhaps half a dozen of them. They have not stopped to bedeck themselves in gay or expensive uniforms; though as to the expense they are quite as able as any to bear it; for within their ranks you will find planters and proprietors, and the sons thereof, with countless negroes on thousands of acres. The red shirt, the coarse blouse, the cheap but comfortable cap, the squatty het, and the ample blanket strapped over the shoulders, nearly complete the inventory of their gear, barring the musket which they know well how to use. They do not march with any degree of elegance, and with difficulty many of them manage to keep step to the music of the drum and fife. They are in carnest, and fully "believe in it." They are ready for any sort of hard work, and are quite likely to be gratfied in that respect, in building sand batteries and digging treuches. Their appearance seems well to remind one of "Marion's mep." who dined sumptuously every day on sweet potatoes in the swamps. Now here we have, what you will find everywhere, when there is a fight in prospect-the Irish Company. They are little less than a regiment. They have the pluck, no doubt of it. Evidently they are favorites with a great many, for they are cheered. They are the boys who think they are going to take Fort Sumter, and I think that if it were possible for an equal number of men to do it they could. A short time since, when their captain and some of his under officers waited on Gov. Pickens to volunteer for that hazardous enterprise, and when his Excellency accepted their services in a somewhat lengthy and blarney speech, the laconic Captain's reply was simply, "Does your Excellency wish the fort taken to-night ?" Whatever their destination, they go off with a soldierly bearing. Go with me to Citadel Green about 4 p. m., and if the weather is fine, as it is this afternoon, I will show you a company of mounted dragoonsperhaps two. You will perceive that almost without an exception they are good riders, and generally are mounted on fine horses. Horses and riders take to the exercises with a relish. Their evolutions are quite creditable, and the two full companies, having something of pomp and parade in the manner of their drill, have attracted a large crowd of spectators. Now they dash shead at a furious gallop, now wheel in fine order, now file off and reform in good style—the horses. from considerable drilling, knowing almost as well how to do it as their riders. On the whole, it is a lively sight.

Thus, I have shown you some of the represen-

ne regotiations, and send no Commissioners, ex- tative companies of the three or four thousand men who surround and lay in wait for the little tand in Fort Sumter. Together, on a single parade field, they would, so far as uniforms and discipline go, form a motly mass-though, as I have already remarked, most excellent material for an army. In the place of drilling and discipline, the men are put to manual labor, and in the event of a battle, I am inclined to think the officers will experience some embarassment.

FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS TO BE ATTACKED.

We have been allowed by a gentleman of this city to make an extract from a private letter just received from Charleston, S. C., dated on the 29th ult., Tuesday. The writer says:

"I knew by direct information that the State Engineer will on Friday or Saturday right report to the authorities that preparations for the reduction of Fort Sumter are completed; a demand will then be made for the surrender of the fort; if this is not complied with, a fire from three batteries will be opened at once.

" If Major Anderson's shells cannot reach the city, he cannot hold out long, unless re-enforced; for the Revolutionists have a masked battery of two columbiads and four 24-pounders bearing on the weakest part. I also heard it openly said by the foremost of the radical Secessionists that Col. Havne was sent to Washington merely to occupy the attention of the Administration, delay their action, and give to South Carolina time to make her preparations.

"There is an understanding with Alabama that Fort Peckins is to be attacked at the same time. You may rely on this as correct, though, of course, when ready, they may lack the nerve to earry it out, and thus the project may hang fire."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SENTIMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. Boston, Jan. 30, 1861.

During the last two months I have traveled much brough New-England, and had opportunity to learn something of the public feeling about political matters. The sentiment largely predominant is this: "The Slavery controversy must be settled, sooner or later: let u have it settled now, once for all, so that it will not come up again, next week or next year, to embroil the country. We will concede to the South everything she can claim justly under the Constitution; but we will not give up our fairly-won victory. Come what may, seession or no secession, we will not consent to the regnition, protection, and perpetuation of Slavery in e Territories." When you see statements of a differ ent feeling in the ascendency here, just conclude that there is some mistake about them. In this city, it is true, a portion of the commercial interest implores, Give us peace at any price;" but in the rural districts, the people who pay the taxes and do the voting are saying with unexampled unanimity, "No backing Any of our Congressional Representatives who den't wish to retire to private life will be wise to hard their voice.

Sixty days ago, no one would have believed that the revolution would proceed to its present extent, with se little effect upon us pecuniarily. True, business is dult but no duller than it often is at this time of year, and y no means equal to the depression of 1857. Many ranches of a snufacturing are reviving within the last two weeks, and there has been, and is likely to be, no suffering smong the working classes. The visions of mobs of artisans and cries of "Bread or blood!" which the Seccesionists have conjured up so often that they really believe in them, do not yet cost the faintest intimation of "their shadows before."

The extent to which machinery is taking the place of hand-labor, is strikingly illustrated in making ladies shoes. I recently visited a manufactory in Haverhill, Mass., where, with the machinery in use, twenty-five persons turn out 600 pairs daily. All the stitching is lone by sewing-machines run by steam-a combination of the two greatest mechanical inventions. Every operation except fitting the shoe to the last, even to the first pullshing, and cutting the pege out of the inside to prevent them from hurting the fact, is performed by much hery. One of the greatest curiosities is th pegging-machine, which inserts the awl, cuts out the peas from a strip of wood, and drives them in, all at one operation, and so rapidly that it will peg two rows around the sole of a shoe in twenty seconds. The faciliies in this manufactory are such that the raw calf-sk and sole-leather can be taken in the basement of the building and in half an hour turned out in the form of a complete pair of shoes !

A stroil through the Pacific Cotton and Print Mills in Lawrence, a few days since, gave me a vivid improcion of the vastness of the manufacturing interests of that young city. I had often observed the factories before from the car window, but did not realize the greatness of the whole until I had seen something of he details. The Pacific Mills consist of two buildngs, each nearly nine hundred feet in length. Their ull complement of employees is now twenty-one handred, and will be twenty-seven hundred as soon as the machinery is all set up in an extension of the main building just completed. The raw cotton goes in in bales at one end, and comes out at the other manufactured goods, ready for the market. Carious ladies, by strolling through the print and delaine departments, can learn what styles are to prevail several months hence. I will not attempt to tell you how many yards of plain cotton cloth, prints, lawns and other goods, can be turned out in a week-it is too far up among the iphers for me to venture. One of the machines for rinting delaines, stamps the piece with surfeces ifferent colors and shades of colors in passing through ace! There is only one other like it in the world.

The recent outing cons mobs here have caused intense feeling throughout the State. If Boston continges to prove incapable of self-government, the country districts, through their legislators, will cortainly take her in charge. By the by, the most beautiful, logical and exhaustive plea for free speech that I have heard for a long time, as given by George William Curtis in his lecture on the " Policy of Honesty." Mr. Curtis speaks feelingly on that subject, and his remarks upon it form the finest portion of his able and brilliant discourse. The Berkley Associati n of this city pays Henry Ward Beecher one thousand dollars for the four lectures he is now giving before it, and is making money out of the contract.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your paper of yesterday (20th,) in commenting upon my speech of the 26th inst., before the Repub-

can Association, you use these words: "But we regret exceedingly that the reliance which we have been went to place on the courage and firm-ness of the Kentuckian was not well f-anded, and that in this greatest and hast of the struggles between Freedom and Slavery he yields, and gives way and indines to compromise. Compromise! We are sick of the word! It means neither more nor less than cowardly submission to rebels and traitors. If cou-cessions are to be made let them be made by the South, which is wholly and utterly in the wrong, and not by the North, which stands as it has always stood, upon the firm platform of the Union, the Constitution, and

If these allegations were intended to lie only against me, relying upon the history of my whole life, I could afford to be silent, trusting to just men for my successful vindication. But when, through me, all the friends of the Union are attempted to be stricken down, I shall not be silent. I acknowledge the power of the press-I have made some sacrifices in its defense; but great as is that power, truth is greater still. I have been a subscriber for and a reader of THE TRIBUNE I believe from the beginning, and although I have often differed, and differed widely from its editors, to whom I am under many personal obligations, I never questioned its tidelity to the great principles which have united us in common cause.

Without going any further back than the present canvars, when The Tribuse proposed as our leader Mr. Bates, who had never avowed himself a Republican, per stood upon any of our principles. I thought it was a demoralization of our party to overlook such men as Seward, Chare, and Banks, and others who had helped to make it, by putting eleventh-hour men in the place of veterans. And, although I had the highest respecfor Mr. Bates, I could not but regard the course of THE TRIBUNE as a "compromise," and an approach to 'cowardly submission!" But, still, I did not feel like denouncing it as faithless to the common cause.

When the seceding States were encouraged to go of under the belief that in consequence of the vastness of the treason it would be too powerful for suppression by armed force, they were mightily encouraged thereto b THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE, which they quoted as being the leader of the central forces of the Republican party. I felt that you were doing more to encourage trease ard the dissolution of the Union than all the Cotton States together; that you were more than "compromisers," and nigh on to "cowardly submission to rebels and traitors!" Yet I did not denounce you as faithless to the common cause; yet I felt it my duty to write two letters to my Republican friends in the North to implore them not to follow your lead, but stand b ' the Union, the Constitution, and the laws."

Now, gentlenen, when very much, in consequence of your false moves, the battle has gone partially against us, and I am attempting to gather together once more our shattered columns, to strengthen us for the final-" this greatest and last of the struggles between Freedom and Slavery"-I think that just diffidence in your own infallibility, if not a magnani mous remembrance of my past services, and a generous treat in my bumble leadership, should induce you to be silent! Whatever shall be the issue of all this, I shall not fear to trust my course to the candid indement of posterity. I remember that when a war was threatened between Great Britain and the United States, we gave up five and forty 100th degrees of latitude of our most magnificent country, rather than fight! Shall we go to war with our brothers, rather than yield a ten itory which is not worth one-handredth part as much as we gave to a foreign foe, for peace? I will do nothin as "compremise!"-but all things, short of denial principle, for conciliation! We are told that again and again have we been disturbed in our persons and property by the slave power, and it is now the policy to test, by arms, whether we have a "government, What other government has stood the wear o or no! change so long and so well ? That we have settled our troubles by a war of words instead of carmon balls, is the highest proof of our advanced civilization. Af er eighty years, we have advanced from one

Free State to eighteen Free States; and, whereas, in 87-9 there was one Free State and twelve Slave States, now there are eighteen. Free States and but fifteen Slave States! We have wrested for the first time the Government from the rule of the oligarchy, and placed it, in its home and foreign relations, upon the side of Liberty. We have secured the liberty of speech and the Press in all the South and in all the Border Slave States-and the left wing of the great liberal party rests upon the Border Slave States. All we want s time, and subjection of the Slave States to the genia influences of religion and progressive humanity and ivilization, to solve peaceably the great problem of the conjunction of the African and white races on this continent. You are not centent with these substantial advantages-reverse the order of all true progress, which is peace-and you appeal to arms-you want " to se hether you have a government or not" You mistake the policy for the principles of our party-the shell for the kernel; when the man is drowned, you hold on to and make a display of the coat which you have torn from him! It is not true, as all well know, that the South is wholly wrong! I stand upon my own responsibility-you pron yours-let all give their advice, and then agree to disagree. After all has been said, then et us all unite in action. Whether you or I shall when the worst comes to the worst, be most wanting in firmness and courage, remains to be seen! Whether the rest, the present, or the future, have, do, or shall subject me to the denunciation of "cowardly submision." I leave to others to declare.

And may God save the Commonwealth ! C. M. CLAY Your obedient servent, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1861.

NORFOLK CHIVALRY TO A PHILADELPHIA

MEECHANT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Norfolk, Va., papers of last week contained flaming notices of "Running Off an Abelitionist" (T. Enesell Dawson from Philadelphia), which notices have been copied into some of our city papers. The follow ing is believed to be a true statement of facts. Mr. Dawson is a native of Maryland, and lived for a num ber of years in Norfolk before taking up his residence in Ti-lacelphia, and was perfectly well known there o a number of leading chizens. He went to Norfolk imply on business for the firm of M. L. Hallowell & Co. of which he is a member, and, after reaching there was proposing quietly to attend to that business, when he was informed by some contlemen that he had butter take esre:" that the Minute Men had marked his name on the hotel register, and violence might be attempted. He thanked his informants, but told them that he felt no anxiety; that he was well known in Norfolk as a reputable person, and no intermeddler with the concerns of others, and thought the cautio onnecessary. After going to several places in the city he was told by some friends who met him that they were surprised at seeing him expose himself: that the Minute Men were on the lookout for him. He inquired the name of the Captain of these Minute Men, and was teld that of a person whom be had long personally known as a wealthy and induce t all baker. On return ing to the hotel to dinner, a large crowd was found assembled in the rending-toom; among others, the Cap-tain of the Minute Men, who was reading a newspaper Mr. Dawson walsed forward and politely spoke to him as an old acquaintance, when much to his surprise, the person accressed called out in a loud and insolent tone, intended for the ears of the crowd that he tone, intended for the ears of the crowd that he "would have no communication with any Black-Kepublican Abellitonist." Mr. Dawson expressed surprise that he should be so grossly instilled, and our in the charge of being an "Abellitonist." When asked if le lad not "voted for Lincoln," he replied in a fi m tone that he had; and when further asked if he did not know of his Abelition tendencies, he replied that he had no such tendencies.

But the voting for Lincoln was enough, the vials of

shausted of its terms of dissolence and denunciation The choice expicitives of the "Samp South" fell thick and fast, and the citizen of the United States, "emided to all privileges and immunities of a citizen in the several States," was, to use the graphic language of The Norfock Heratd, "promptly informed that his presence here was disagreeable, and that he must not romain in the displacement of the city for privilegal and that the must not romain in Norfock Herata, "promptly informed that his presence here was disagreeable, and that he must not remain is the city five minutes, under the penalty of a coat of tar and feethers." Mr. Dawson said he did not wish to stay in any such place a moment longer than he could help, and that he would leave at once. A few gentlemen, to their credit be it said, though ardent Secressionists, manfully struggled to keep back the crowd, and accompanied him to the boat at the wharf, whither they were followed by the then formidable mob (which included among its numbers a Deputy United States Marshal, and a Dr. Floyd—possibly a relative of the "chivalric" but Secretary of War, raging and threatening mest ferociously. The torrent of sang not affording sufficient relief to the rexcited feelings, the mcb proposed that they should take the "black Republican" off the boat and "tar and feather him any-how," and the danger of this being done was at one time quite imminent, and nothing but the carnest appeal, of some persons opposed to violence, to the ringleaders of the mob, calling upon them as Massons to protect one of their own frateraity, saved our unlucky citizen from the most brutal treatment. The boat soon went over to Portsmouth, whither some of the ruffians folk wed, but contented themselves with executions.

The substance left the remarks has been here given, but the expressions lack in most cases the irreligious prefixes, which appear to thrive so in warm American climates, and are prominent characteristics of the peculiar "impulsivenees" of the chivalry. When to the above statement is added the information that the senior partner of the firm, of which the gentleman thus treated is a member, contributed largely to the relief of the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth, when suffering a few years since from yellow fever; was chairmen of a meeting in Philadelphia which procured

the raising of \$47,000 for that object, and labored salously binself; and that many of the "respectable" nembers of the mob knew this the ineffable meanness and brutality of the transaction becomes more and more revolting.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON .. TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

The authorities at Charleston have, by some means, become possessed of copies of the orders of the Brocklyn.

THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Col. Byene was engaged on Wednesday in preparing a letter to the President in regard to affairs at Charles ton. This document will contain the ultimatum of South Carolina—the unconditional surrender of the fort to the authorities of South Carolina. Col. III. Additional surrender of the fort to the authorities of South Carolina. Col. III. Additional surrender in structed to make this demand when he first arrived here, but was persuaded by leading Southern men to withdraw it. The demand is now reiterated in the most positive terms, and will be laid before the President in Col. Hayne's communication.

The plan of attack on Sumter, as divulged, is to dismantle schooners and convert them into floats, load them with cotton-bales, and, the vessels being towed under the walls of the fort, the cutton-bage are to be pilled one upon another until a sufficient hightieres hed to enable the scaling parties in multitudes to ascend the walls. It is believed that the fort can be taken by this process at less sacrifice of life than by any other means. THE ULTIMATUM OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Gen. Scott is said to be in favor of inviting the Seventh Regiment of New-York to go to Washington, but on this proposition the President has put his veto. Gen. Scott has told Mr. Buchanau that he has not enough troops here to defend it against a Washington mob. MINOR ITEMS. SPIRITED UNION DEMONSTRATION .- Probably the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Richmond County was held at Tottenville on the after.

noon of Jan. 26, for the purpose of raising a monster

Union banner, with the following inscription: THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.
UNITED WE STAND.

Framed by the Wi-dom and commend by the Blood of Particle
Sires, will be defended by their Sons whon
assailed by Traitors.

Thirty-three guns were fired for the Union, one for

Licut. Gen. Scott, and one for Major Anderson. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. L. Hopping and Capt. L. F. Frozee. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the peace and happiness of this country deposit

Resolved, That the peace and applieses of this country depect not on new amendments so the Constitution nor concession to the Slave Power, but upon a strict adherence to the Constitution and a wise, firm, and determined execution of the Federal laws. How SECESSION WORKS.

Pensacola is "hard up" for money and provisions. The failure of "Uncle Sam"—that was—to pay off his debts has nearly brought starvation to this place. Provided different have no money to may their passace.

h s debts has nearly brought starvation to this place. Resign ed officers have no money to pay their passage to their bomes. They are noble men, who for principle have sacrificed their position, rank, ambition, and their bread. If the seceding States do not provide for these officers, they deserve to perish for their ingratitude. We have contributed money to enable them to remove their families. [Corr. Mobile Advertiser.

WRITTEN DOWN AN ASS.

Last right the register of one of our principal hotels was honored with the name of a recently-arrived South

was honored with the name of a recently-arrived South Carclinian, to which name were appended the portent-ous capitals "S. C. A," understood to represent the words "South Carclina Army," Considerably to his disgust, however, to-day, while indulging in a fead glance at his title, he found that some irreverent party had undictionally added the letters "as" to the same, and that he had been figuring for twelve hours upon the book as a "South Carolina Ass." COOL AND VIGOROUS AT KEY WEST.

the book as a "South Carolina Ass."

COOL AND VIGOROUS AT KEY WEST.

"Occasional" writes to The Philadelphia Press, from Washington:

"The first act of the conspirators at Pensacola was to attack the United States mails, which was at once reserted by the General Government by depriving them of all p stal facilities. Their next was the high-handed measure of Gov. Perry, the Executive of the State, appointing Ex-Senstor Millory Admiralty Judge of Florida, in place of Judge Marvin, United States District Judge. This Court is held at Key West, and its principal business is to sward ealwages in losees by wrek, and to condemn vessels taken in the clave-trade.

"The United States Prosecuting Attorney and United States Marshal, both strong Secessionise, have, it is said, been reappointed by Gov. Perry to hold similar resirious under the so-called coverign State. Judge Marvin, the distributed United States Judge, was a thorough Union man, and in the late cles in offered himself as a cancidate for the Convention, and was defented by the votes of the wreckers, who were told that if they assisted to get clear of the United States Court and this fearliess jurist, they would be permitted to pursue their nefaulous trade with impulsity, and would also get rid of the lighthouses, which no dapat, will be, if they have not already been, dismantied, is order it at versels engaged in peaceful commerce may be lost. Thus these monstrous pirates are to be able to pursue their indumnal avocations.

"It is of the last importance that Judge Marvis should be maintained. If uncessary, he can hold his Court at Key West, with the aid of the military at Fort Taylor and stitle United States Barracks, and the war vessels, of which there is always one at least in the harbor. I am told that nearly all the merchants, protessional mer and nechanics at Key West are for the Union, and that on a fair canvass the majority of the people are on the same sade; and, therefore, if Judge Marvin is maintained, the Uni-wists may be able togain complete ascende

representatives to Congress. As secession is the orde of the day, why cannot they second from the r he receding States, and be represented in our nation

MR. LOUISVILLE PRENTICE ON SECESSION. Ex-Secretary Floyd says that he will not, if God helps him, permit hir. Lincoln to be President of the United States. Can't you help yourself, Governor, as you did when you were in arm's length of the public

A South Carolina paper advised the State to adopt a flag with the cross upon it, the emblum of the Chris-tian religion. But she has adopted the Crescent, is

hag white the public man adoption religion. But she has adoption of Mohammedaism.

A letter-writer says that Gov. Floyd is subject to abstraction. Certainly the public money was when he was Secretary.

The Charleston Mercury says that "South Carolies is a law to herself." Many would like to see that law

We are considerably afrain that the only strong

Those fellows who go for submit ing unconditionally

o South Carolina Lave the impudence to call other people submissionida.

The fruits of Secretion, which South Carolina thought so beautiful and tempting, turn out to be apples of Sedom. We hope she may enjoy the pies and duap-

lings they will make.

Why didn't Scuth Carolina, instead of choosing the rattlenake as her emblem, take the cotton-monthed ranks? The latter is quite as venomous as the former.

Kentucky is determined to resist aggression and maintain her rights, but she does not see in the embly of the Nerthern States any good cause for her but of the Northern States any good cause for her

making an are of herself.

The students of the Nashvills Medical College have presented a gold-headed case to Gen. Jo. Lane. Pay the General's own head isn't of as much account as the

Many of the South Carolivians not only have Yankes arms in their hands when they master in werlise parade but Yankee arms around their necks in the

privacy of their own beares. MR. PUNCH ON SECESSION. From The Lordon Punch, January 13.

Secretar ye Southern States, secode, No actier plan could be. If you of nigger would be fixed, To set your niggers five. Runeway slaves by federal law At present you redshirt So from the Union straight withdraw, And play the free off game. What, when you've once the hast united, Will bind the northern men! And who'll reagn to your cowhid; The furtive again!

About tuptures again?
And orack up Units.
Or take your Fraide 1 in peace,
And out your homber plot. And sayour names, pic.

But if you stained a proof abdula
The salutary rised,
And you, in possion were than wain,
Liest rend the Commonweal,
Then all mas kind will jest and soof
At propose in the case
Of him the and by at off
Life mose to spite als face.

Ex-Governson STRW Let Is URED.—From The St. Jeroph Govern of the Clat, we learn that the passenger train going awest on the Hamilbal and St. Jeroph Railroad ran of the track, on the day before, beyond Easton, breaking up one or two of the cars, and so verely injuring several of the passengers. Among those who received most be dily hurt was Gov. Stewart, who was on his way home from Jefferson City. One those who received nest b dily hurt was Gov. Stewart, who was on his way home from Jefferson City. One of his shoulders was put out of joint, and he sustained other severe and painful injuries.

A fatal affray occurred

A fatal affray occurred at Friar's Point, Miss, on Saturday last. It seems that a difficulty occurred tween Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Clark Bobo, shout a log which had been stellen by his negro from the femer. The lie pussed between thum, when the Doctor draw a knife and stabled Bobo saveral times, from the same of which he died soon after.